

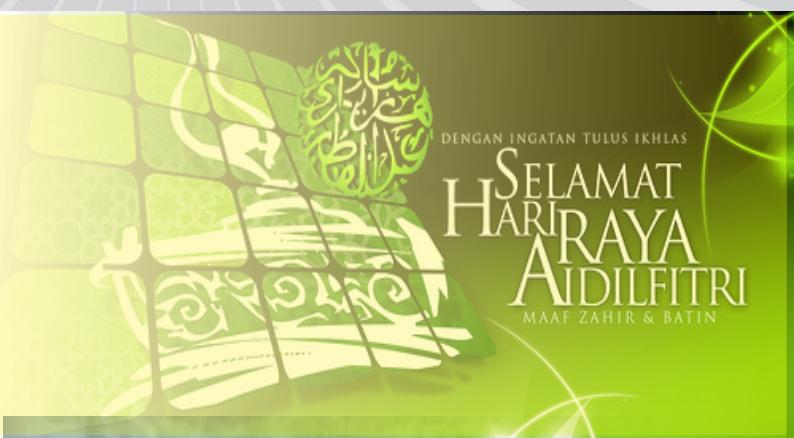


MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

# MITI WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## Perutusan YB Menteri

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah, setinggi-tinggi kesyukuran dipanjatkan ke hadrat Allah S.W.T kerana dengan limpah dan izinNya kita telah berjaya mengawal hawa nafsu, lapar dan dahaga dalam menunaikan ibadah puasa, rukun islam yang ke empat dan seterusnya diberikan peluang untuk meraikan Syawal yang ditunggu tunggu tahun ini. Kemeriah Aidilfitri 1436H akan lebih bermakna apabila kita dapat berkumpul dan meraikannya bersama keluarga yang dikasihi. Dalam masa yang sama, janganlah kita lupa kepada saudara mara kita, anak-anak yatim, orang-orang tua serta mereka yang kurang bernasib baik. Hulurkanlah bantuan dan sumbangan supaya mereka juga dapat turut merasai kemeriah Aidilfitri ini. Kepada warga MITI, marilah kita saling bermaaf-maafan serta memperkasa semangat muhibbah dan kerjasama antara kita yang telah terjalin selama ini.

Dalam kegembiraan meraikan kesucian bulan Syawal ini, marilah kita sama-sama menghayati fadilat dan pengajaran yang tersirat dalam bulan Ramadhan yang lalu. Ramadhan banyak mengajar kita untuk lebih bersyukur dengan nikmat-nikmat yang kita kecapi di bumi Malaysia yang aman dan makmur ini. Justeru itu, keamanan, kemakmuran dan kestabilan yang telah dikecapi selama ini perlulah dijaga oleh semua rakyat di Malaysia. Pendekatan kesederhanaan (wasatiah) serta sikap toleransi merupakan kunci kepada keamanan dan perpaduan yang kita nikmati selama ini. Fahaman yang berbentuk ekstrim dan melampaui perlulah dijauhi. Marilah kita bertekad menjadikan umat islam, umat yang terbaik, dihormati dan disanjungi oleh seluruh masyarakat dunia.

Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri dengan sokongan kementerian-kementerian lain menerajui usaha mengintegrasikan rantau ASEAN melalui komuniti ekonomi ASEAN (AEC) bagi menjadikan ASEAN sebuah rantau yang berdaya saing dalam ekonomi global. Antara keutamaan Kementerian adalah supaya langkah-langkah yang digariskan dalam AEC 2015 dapat dicapai pada tahun ini di samping memberi tumpuan kepada usaha-usaha mengintegrasikan ASEAN selepas 2015. Pembentukan AEC adalah penting bagi melonjakkan lagi usaha Kerajaan mencapai status negara maju menjelang tahun 2020.

Keadaan ekonomi dunia yang tidak menentu semenjak tahun lepas, seperti kejatuhan harga minyak mentah dunia, kemerosotan harga komoditi serta penurunan nilai mata wang Ringgit menjadikan kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia lebih mencabar, walaupun Malaysia berjaya mencapai KDNK pada kadar 5.6% pada suku pertama tahun 2015. Oleh yang demikian, usaha-usaha yang komprehensif perlu terus dilaksanakan bagi memastikan negara dapat kekal bersaing di peringkat global.

Akhir kata, selamat berhari raya saya ucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Malaysia dan semoga selamat dalam perjalanan ke destinasi masing-masing. Saya juga berharap agar kita akan kembali bertugas dengan lebih bertenaga, ceria dan bersemangat berbekalkan fadilat serta rahmat sepanjang bulan Ramadan yang lalu. Sekali lagi saya dan keluarga serta warga Kementerian ingin mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri, Maaf Zahir dan Batin.

**Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed  
Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri**

# MITI in the NEWS

## Setting the Stage for ASEAN Economic INTEGRATION



In early 2006, ASEAN senior economic officials were given this challenge by their ministers: Craft the economic future of the grouping; an economic community not by 2020, as stipulated in ASEAN Vision 2020, but in 2015. Thus began the work towards an economically integrated ASEAN.

Translation: the free movement of goods and services; and freer movement of capital and talents among the ten member states. In 2006, when the proposal to push for the realisation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 was mooted, it made economic sense.

We had just come out of a major economic crisis, and initiatives towards the ASEAN Free Trade Area (Afta) were well on the way. We were looking forward to the next steps towards deeper economic integration. So we drew up the AEC Blueprint as the guiding framework, and the AEC Scorecard to ensure that we did what we said we were going to do. And in all fairness, we have worked tirelessly to ensure that implementation was on track.

But as 2015 dawns on us, we are confronted with questions about the very essence of the AEC. Economic pressures brought on by global economic uncertainties are putting a strain on efforts towards regional economic integration.

Member states appear to be buckling under the pressures of protectionism. But short-term relief will not augur well for the long-term benefits of the region. Then there are the sceptics and nay-sayers. Given the range in economic development, diverse political and economic systems and cultural differences, can ASEAN be moulded into a community?

More disturbing are questions such as, "Are we ready?", "Are our SMEs ready?", or fear-mongering questions such as "Will we see an influx of labour in our shores come 2015?"

Rodolfo Severino Jr, the former ASEAN secretary-general, is quoted as saying, "The main challenge is this first, the lack of awareness of the benefits, particularly of the benefits of regional integration."

Our critics have been relentless. Okay, perhaps this reflects our failure to communicate our achievements, our plans. Note to self: step up public engagement! So what have we to show for ASEAN economic integration? The ASEAN Free Trade Agreement is in full implementation, and has been in full implementation since January 1, 2010. Member states are on track with the liberalisation of the services sectors. Our investment agreement is in place. We now have an agreement to facilitate the freer movement of skills among member states.

To be sure, ASEAN was pragmatic in its approach to economic integration. Right at the outset, it was clear that the grouping was not looking to be a Customs union.

That would evolve with time. Because of the differing economic and political systems, as well as differing levels of economic development, the grouping adopted an open regionalism approach. This would mean that regional economic integration would not be a drag on the growth plans of member states.

Rather, we took the "rising tide" stance, a "prosper thy neighbour" attitude as we addressed the development gaps among member states.

This approach has panned out successfully for the grouping. It has contributed positively to the region's economic growth and industrial development. Greater economic integration is also evidenced in the involvement of our companies in the global and regional supply and value chains.

There are more than 600 Malaysian companies operating in ASEAN, capitalising on the robust growth of the region. Likewise, Malaysia is also host to a number of companies from the region. We have done much to harmonise our "at-the-border" trade facilitation. The ASEAN Single Window (a system of speeding up cargo clearance) is progressing.

The pilot initiative for self-certification (a system where exporters take responsibility for certifying Customs documentation instead of going through governments) is also looking promising.

Intra-regional trade continues to grow and now amounts to just over 24 per cent of the groupings' global trade of US\$2.5 trillion. ASEAN's share of global foreign direct investment is also up, increasing from 15.1 per cent in 2010 to 17.4 per cent in 2013, to total US\$122.4 billion. And ASEAN has been growing over 5 per cent per annum in recent years.

We have done a lot to break down trade and investment barriers among the 10 member states. But there is much for us to do. Our "to do" list includes work on financial integration and inclusion; confronting and removing non-tariff barriers; improving connectivity and regulatory coherence; strengthening key institutions to ensure good governance and inclusive and sustainable economic development; legal harmonisation; and improvements in tax-related matters.

We must march on for the greater good. For us, 2015 is not just another milestone in our economic integration journey, but also a very significant one.

*Tan Sri Dr Rebecca Sta Maria, Secretary General  
Ministry of International Trade and Industry*

Source : The Star Asia News Network, 9 July 2015

# MALAYSIA

## Manufacturing Sector Performance



### Manufacturing Indicators (Jan - May 2015)



**RM240.8b**  
-0.8% y-o-y growth



**RM235.7b**  
-1.0% y-o-y growth

### Sales

**RM271.4b**  
0.03% y-o-y growth



**1,027,503 employees**  
-0.116% y-o-y growth

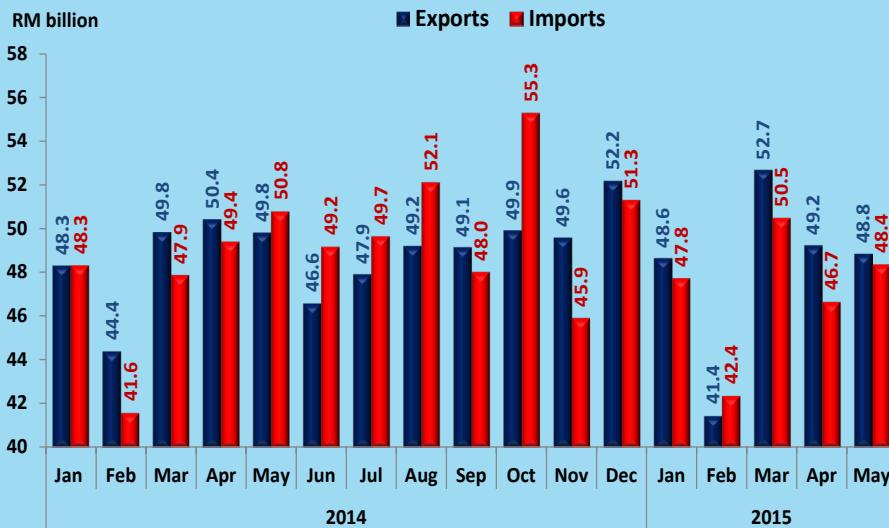
### Salary Wages

**RM14.9b**  
5.14% y-o-y growth

### Manufacturing Index

**124.4**  
4.8% y-o-y growth

### Jan 2014 - May 2015 Trade Value



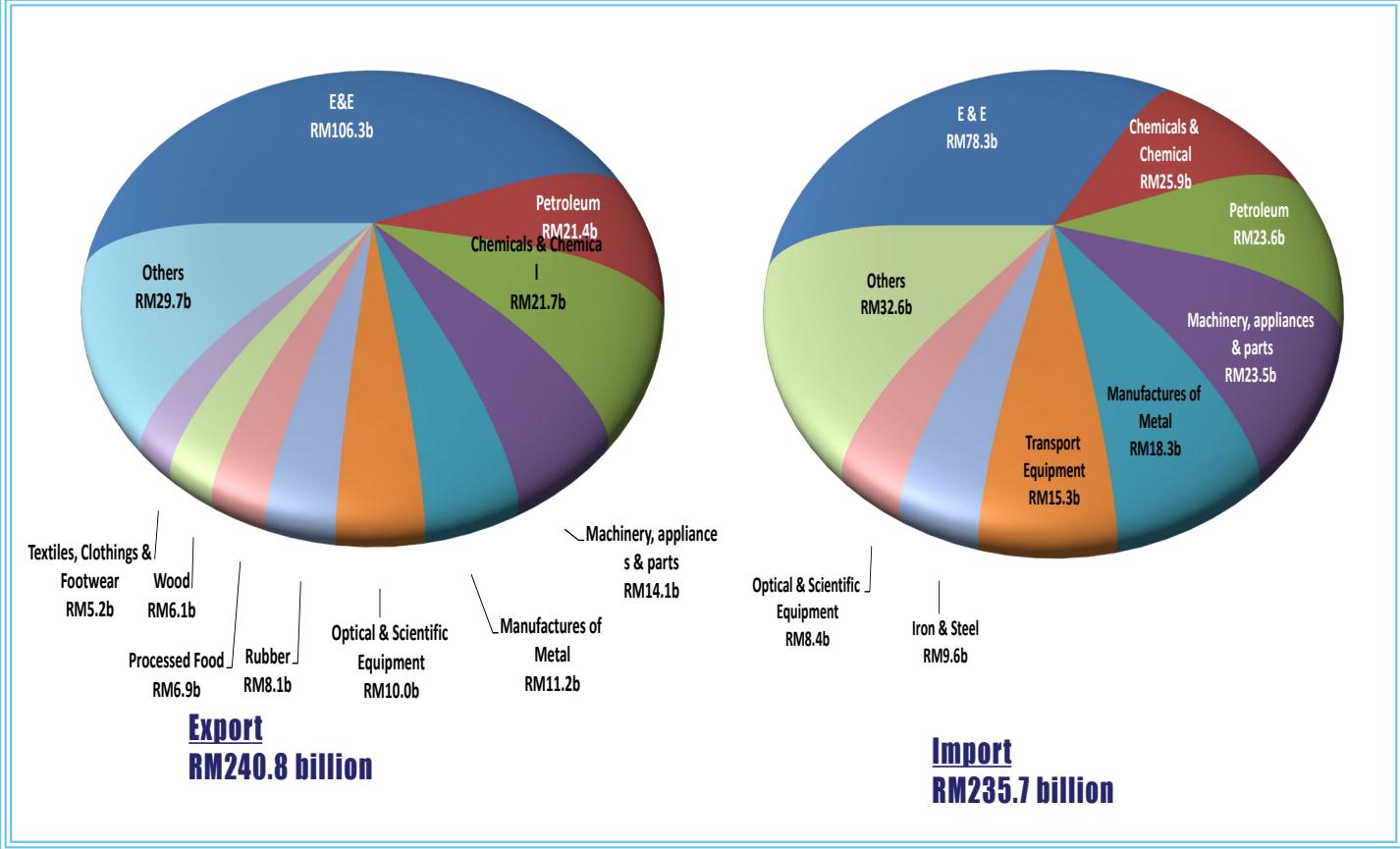
### Jan 2014 - May 2015 Sales & Employment



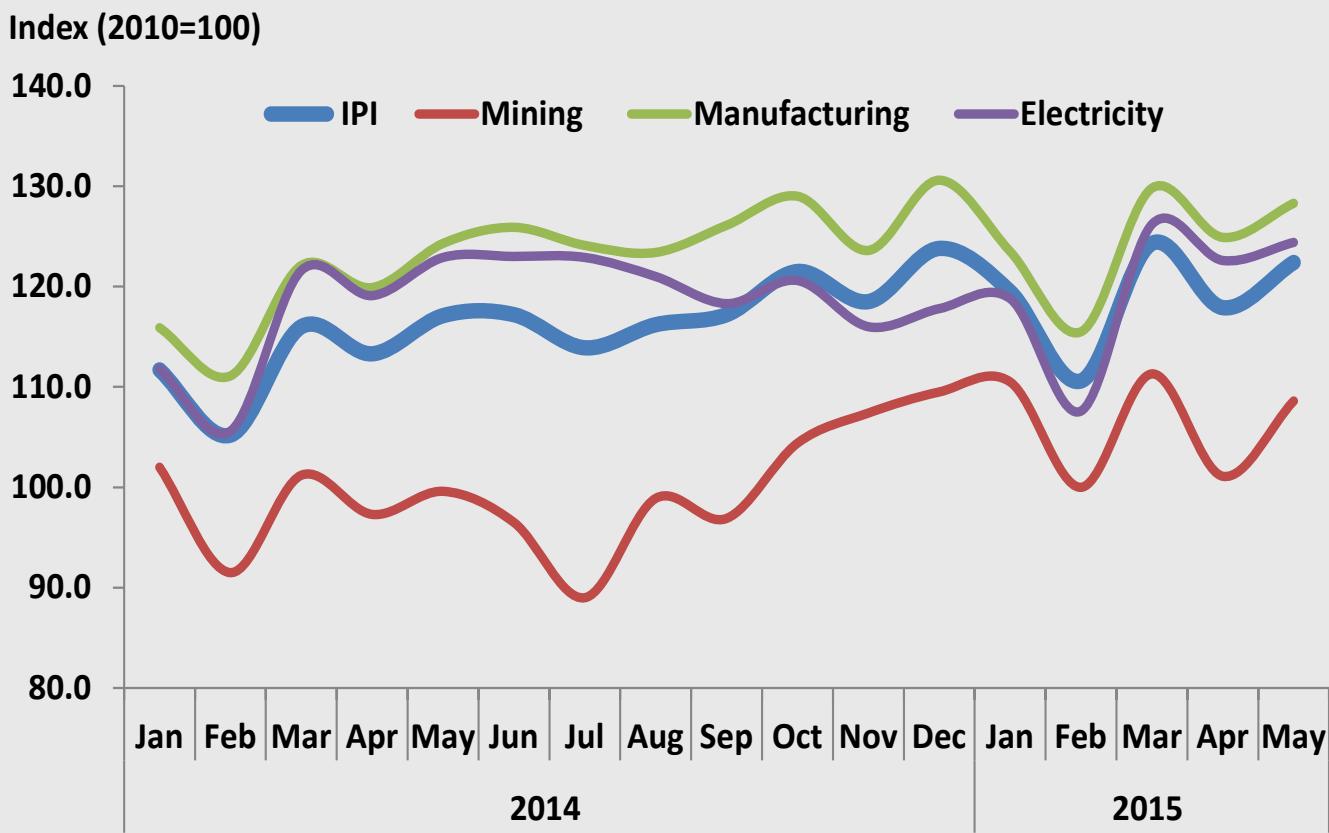
### Jan 2014 - May 2015 Manufacturing Index



# Trade in Manufactured Products, January - May 2015



# Industrial Production and Sector Index, January 2014 - May 2015





# 'ASEAN and You'



## GLOBAL OPPORTUNITY INDEX 2015

### Top 10

	<b>SINGAPORE (1)</b>
	<b>HONG KONG SAR, CHINA (2)</b>
	<b>FINLAND (3)</b>
	<b>NEW ZEALND (4)</b>
	<b>SWEDEN (5)</b>
	<b>CANADA (6)</b>
	<b>NORWAY (7)</b>
	<b>UNITED KINGDOM (8)</b>
	<b>IRELAND (9)</b>
	<b>MALAYSIA (10)</b>

### ASEAN

	<b>THAILAND (44)</b>
	<b>BRUNEI (72)</b>
	<b>INDONESIA (79)</b>
	<b>Vietnam (86)</b>
	<b>PHILIPPINES (87)</b>
	<b>CAMBODIA (112)</b>
	<b>LAO PDR (125)</b>

The Global Opportunity Index benchmarks and tracks countries' progress on 61 variables aggregated in four categories: Economic Fundamentals, Ease of Doing Business, Regulatory Quality, and Rule of Law. . The 2015 index covers 136 countries. Malaysia is the only developing country in the top 10 and is particularly strong in the Rule of Law

Source: <http://www.globalopportunityindex.org/index.html>

MITI's ASEAN Portal can be accessed via <http://aec2015.miti.gov.my/>



# International Report

## US Trade Performance, May 2015



**Export of Goods:**  
US\$127.7b (↓ -1.2%) m-o-m growth

**Export of Services:**  
US\$60.9b (↑ 0.3%) m-o-m growth

**Import of Goods:**  
US\$189.2b (↓ -0.3%) m-o-m growth

**Import of Services:**  
US\$41.2b (↑ 0.2%) m-o-m growth

### US Trading Partners

May 2015

#### Trade Surplus

US\$ billion

	US\$ billion
<b>South &amp; Central America</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>0.8</b>

#### Trade Deficit

US\$ billion

<b>China</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Source: US Department of Commerce

## India Economic Performance for Fiscal 1 April 2014 - 31 March 2015

Economy grew  
7.3%\*  
(US\$1.7 tril.)

Industrial Production  
2.8% \*

Mining  
1.4% \*

Electricity  
8.4% \*

Manufacturing  
2.3% \*

Inflation Rate  
(wholesale)

-2.1%\*

Inflation Rate  
(retail)

-6.4%\*

#### Foreign Trade

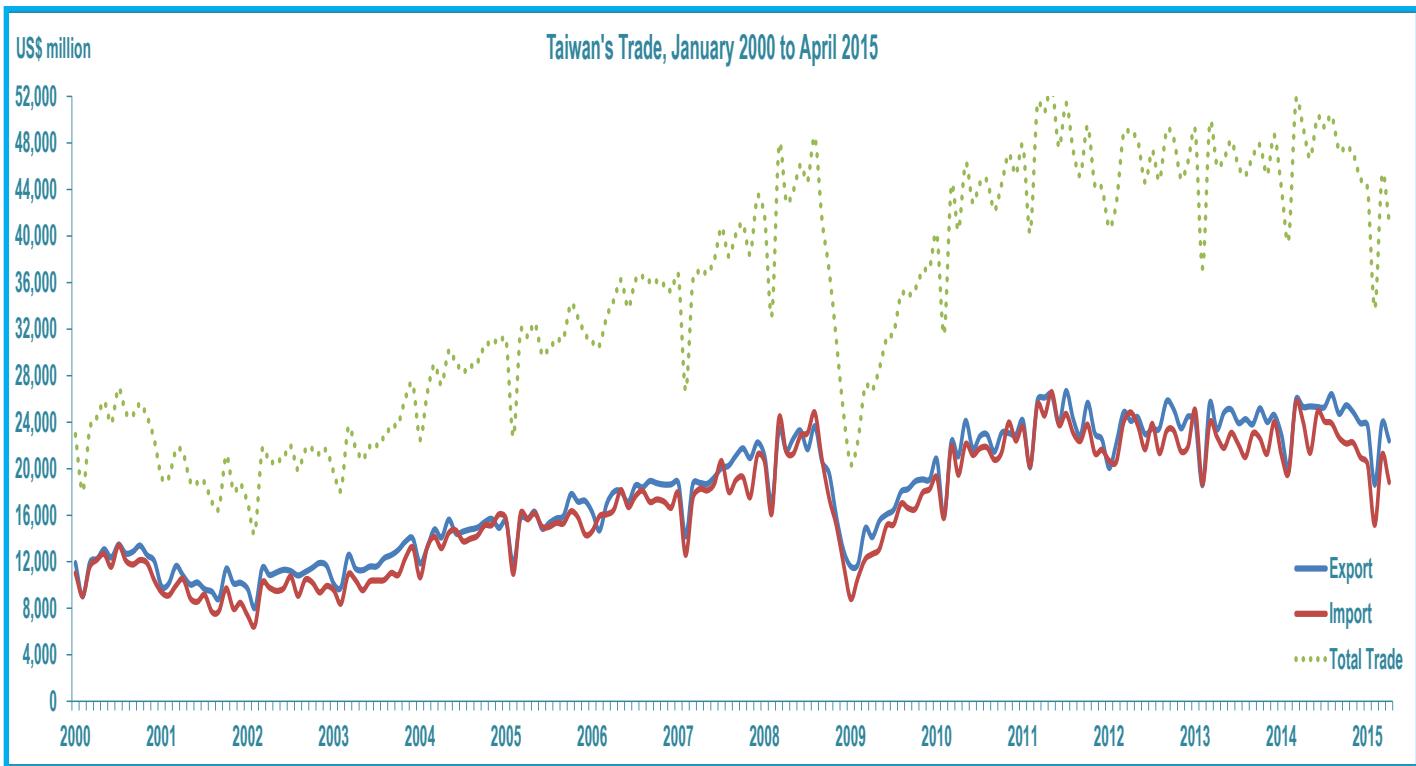
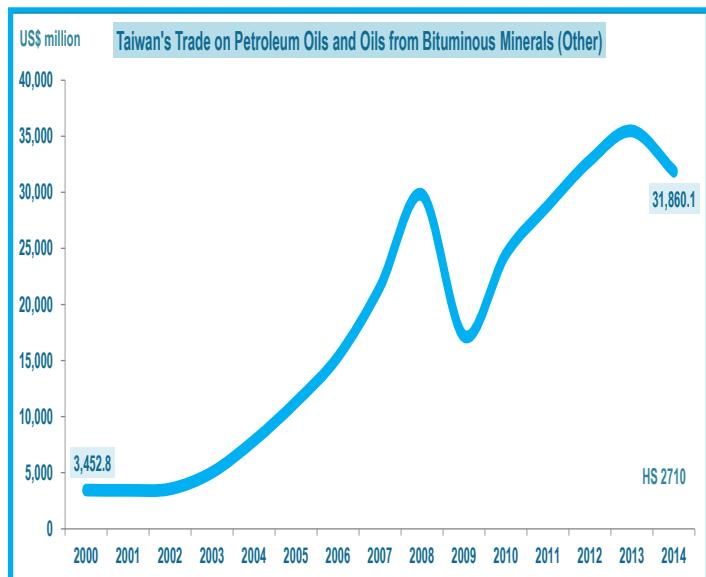
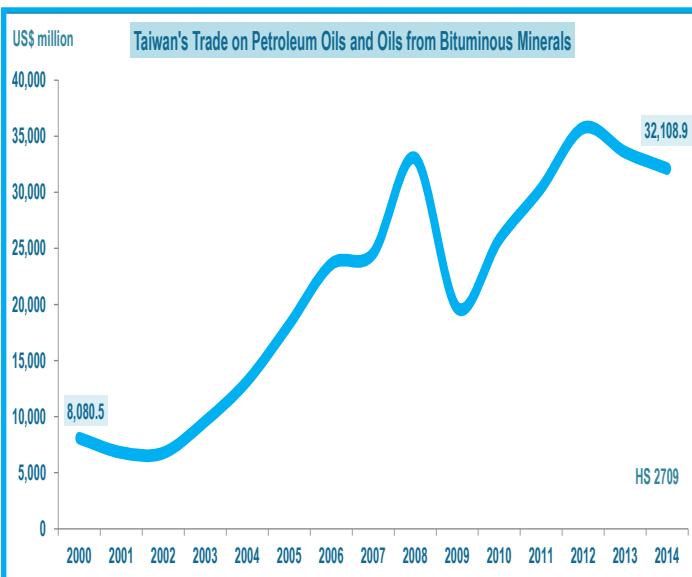
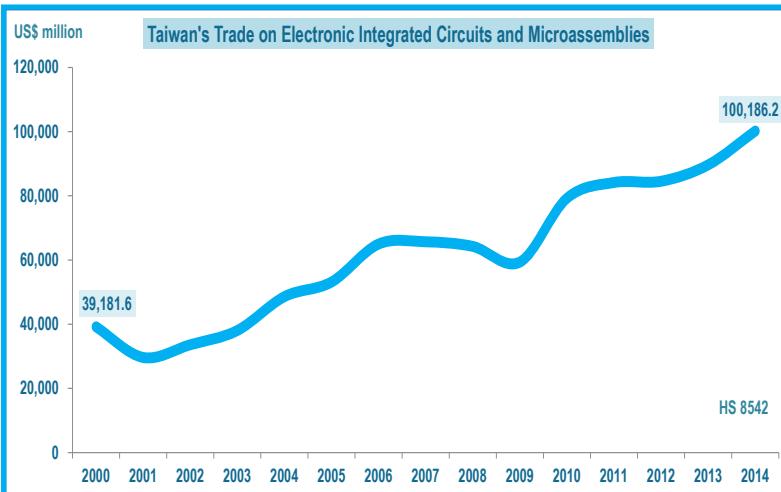
Total Trade: US\$758.0 bil., ↓ 0.9%  
Exports: US\$310.5 bil., ↓ 1.2%  
Imports: US\$447.5 bil., ↓ 0.6%

#### Foreign Direct Investment

US\$30.9 bil.  
increased 27.2% (y-o-y)  
\* Malaysia is the 23rd investor  
(US\$734.3 mil.)

Note : \* y-o-y growth  
Source : MITI New Delhi

# Chinese Taipei



Source: World Trade Atlas



## Area

109,880 km<sup>2</sup> (2014)



## Population

11.258 million (2014)



## Economic Indicators



### External Trade (2014)

Exports US\$5.5b

Imports US\$15.0b

Trade Balance US\$-9.5b



### GDP Growth

1.3% (2014)



### Labour Force

5.351 million (2013)



### Inflation Rate

5.3% (2014)

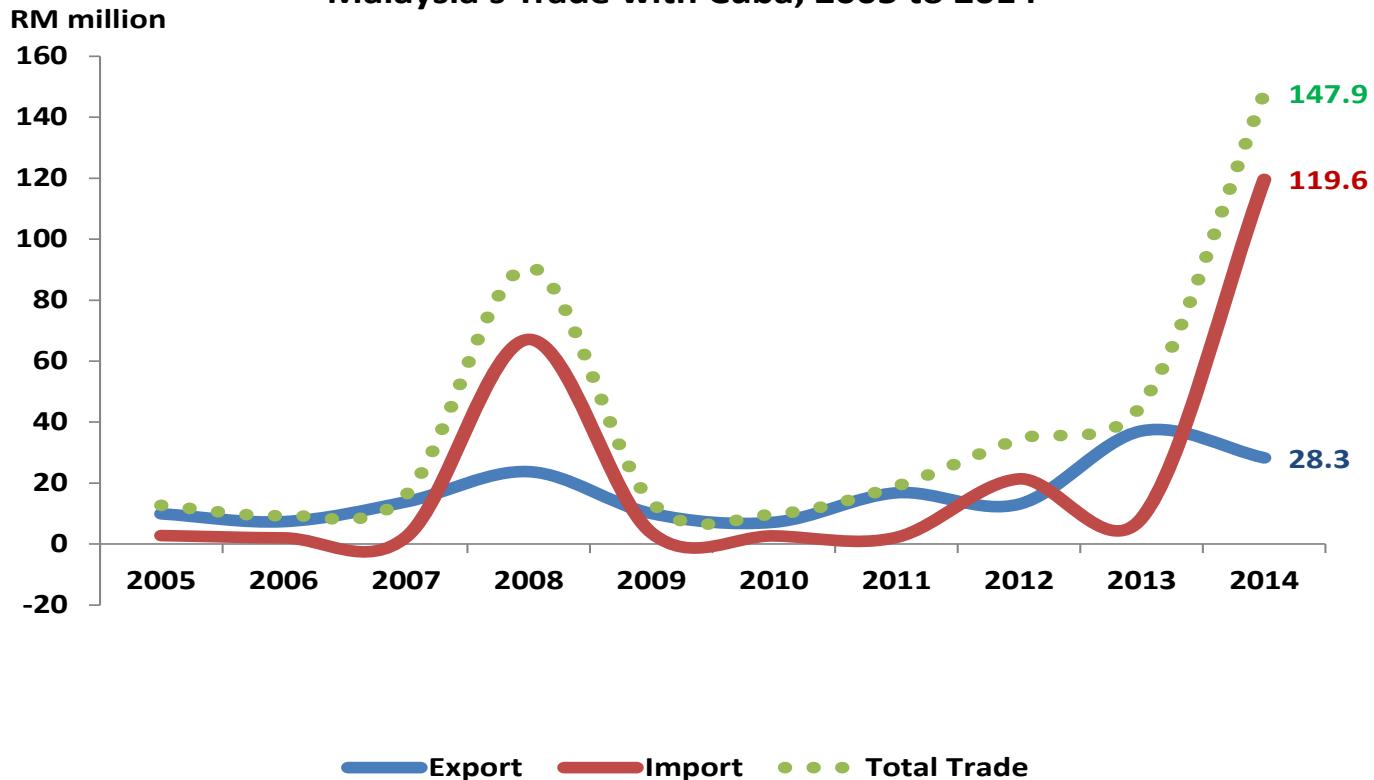


### Unemployment Rate

2.7% (2014)

Source : Tradingeconomics, World Bank and WTO

### Malaysia's Trade with Cuba, 2005 to 2014



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# DID YOU KNOW



## Differences Between Traditional and Collaborative Leaders

### Traditional Leaders

vs.

### Collaborative Leaders



Believe Power comes from their Position of Authority

1



Believe Power is greatest in a Collective Team



Maintain Ownership of Information

2



Openly Share Information and Knowledge



Sometimes Listen to Suggestions and Ideas from their Team

3



Encourage Suggestions and Ideas from their Team



Deliver the Approved Solution to their Team

4



Facilitate Brainstorming with their Team



Allocate Time and Resources Only when Proven Necessary

5



Enable their Team by Allocating Time and Resources Right Away



Adhere to Specific Roles and Responsibilities

6



Allow Roles and Responsibilities to Evolve and Fluctuate



Fight Fires and Focus on Symptoms

7



Seek to Uncover the Root Causes of Issues



Review Staff Performance Annually According to Company Policy

8



Offer Immediate and Ongoing Feedback and Personalized Coaching

# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

## Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	17 May 2015	24 May 2015	31 May 2015	7 Jun 2015	14 Jun 2015	21 Jun 2015	28 Jun 2015	5 Jul 2015
AANZFTA	826	978	774	841	799	836	924	928
AIFTA	636	609	599	605	527	597	662	702
AJCEP	210	236	187	170	196	179	169	321
ATIGA	4,872	4,573	4,126	4,390	4,548	4,532	4,202	4,583
ACFTA	1,571	1,659	1,461	1,653	1,319	1,535	1,351	1,488
AKFTA	934	769	1,173	816	670	851	822	855
MICECA	383	337	289	362	279	328	302	318
MNZFTA	11	15	6	8	2	14	6	13
MCFTA	63	55	43	71	75	55	48	89
MAFTA	410	349	352	494	438	291	435	387
MJEPA	849	930	802	844	687	839	867	778
MPCEPA	115	176	207	138	137	177	167	198
GSP	140	132	131	188	97	105	116	195

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Norway and Cambodia.



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 January 2010)



ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 May 2010)



AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership  
(Implemented since 1 February 2009)



ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 July 2003)



AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 July 2006)



AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 January 2010)



MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)



MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)



MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)



MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 August 2010)

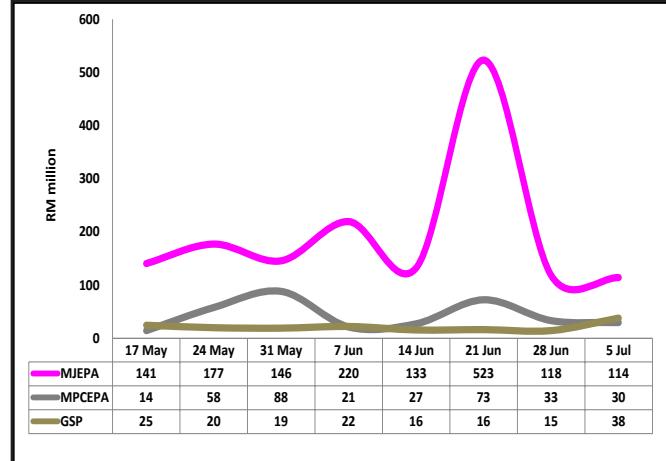
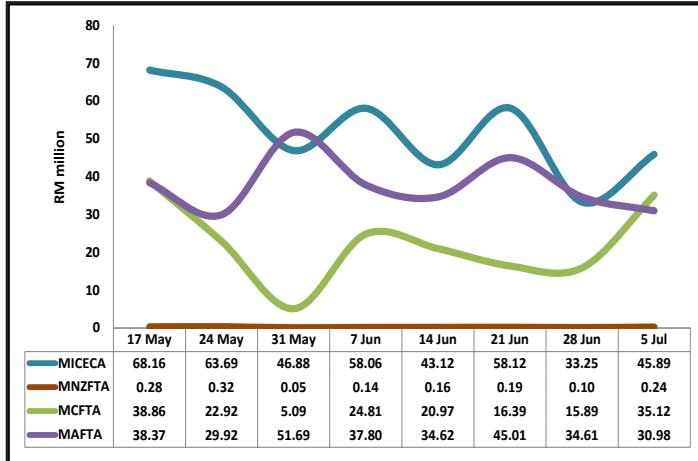
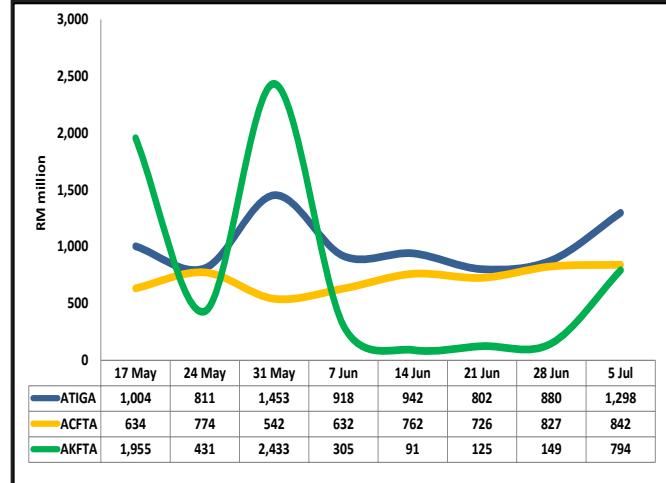
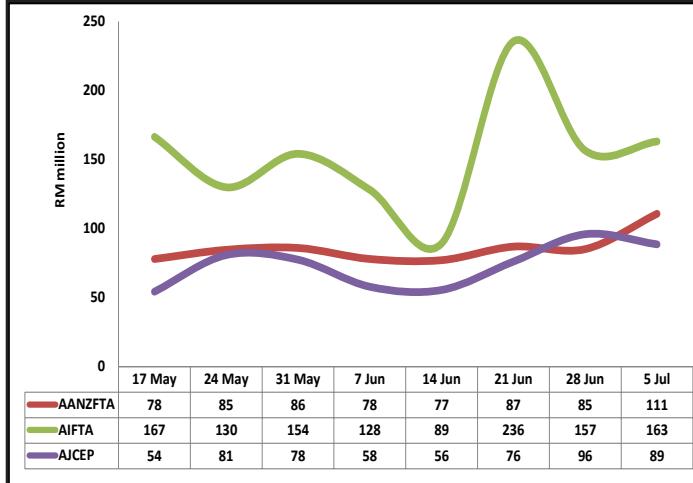


MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 25 February 2012)

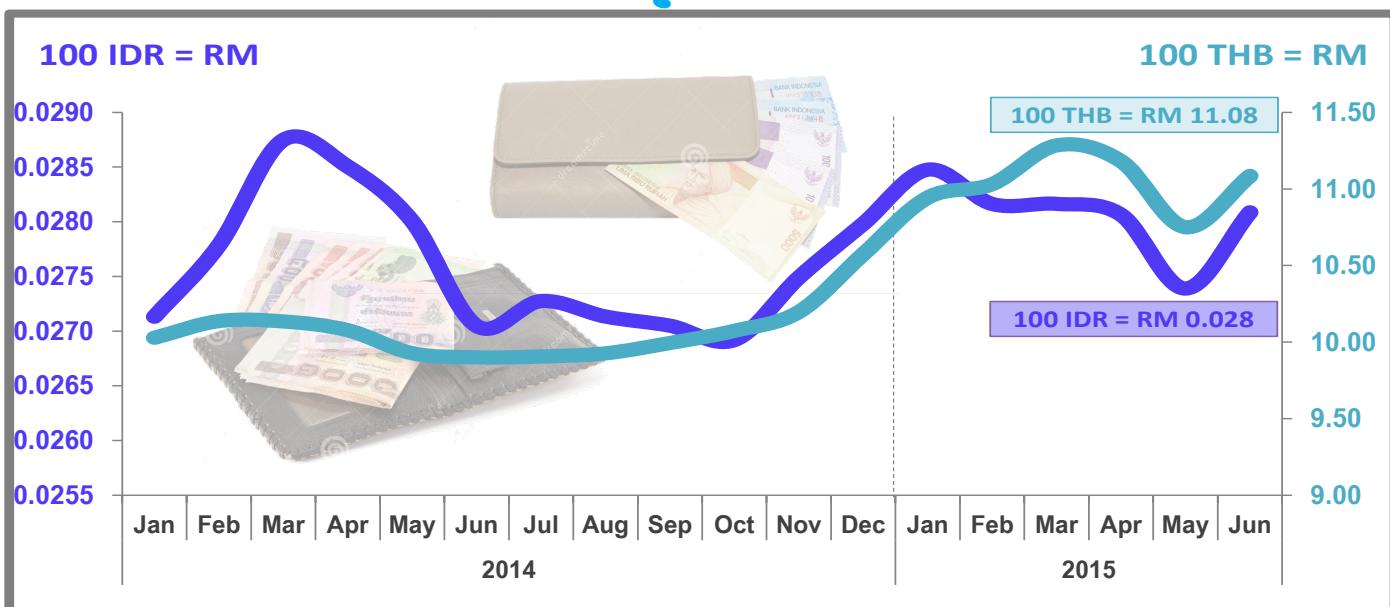


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement  
(Implemented since 1 January 2013)

## Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

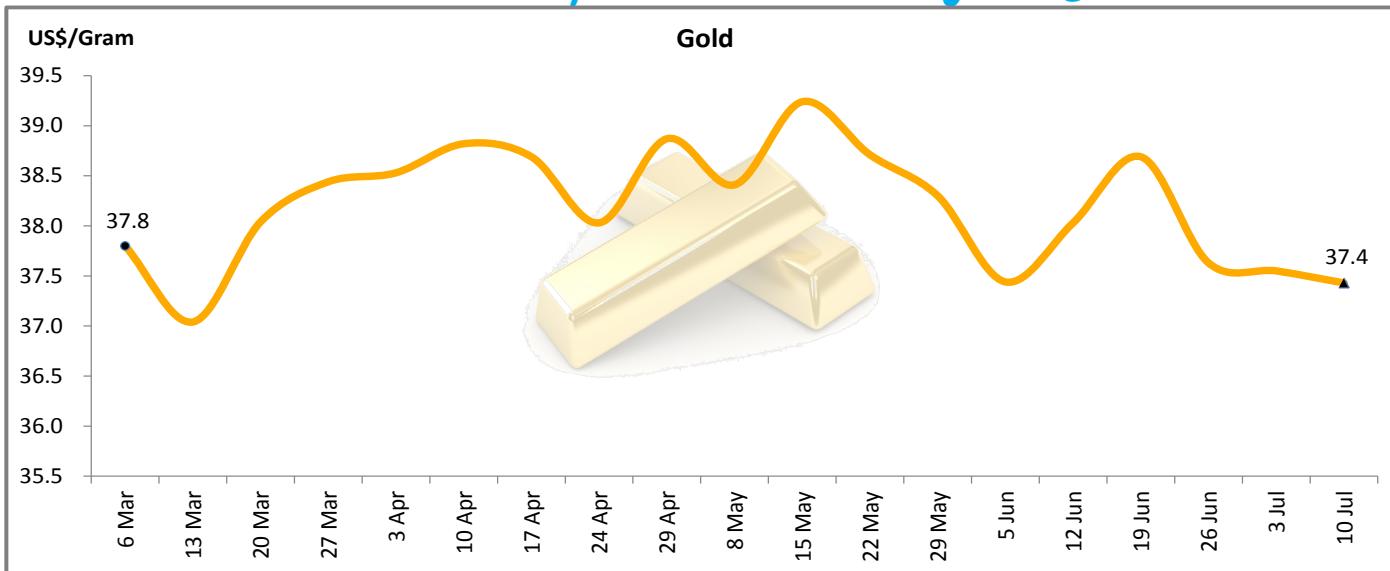


# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Indonesian Rupiah and Thai Baht

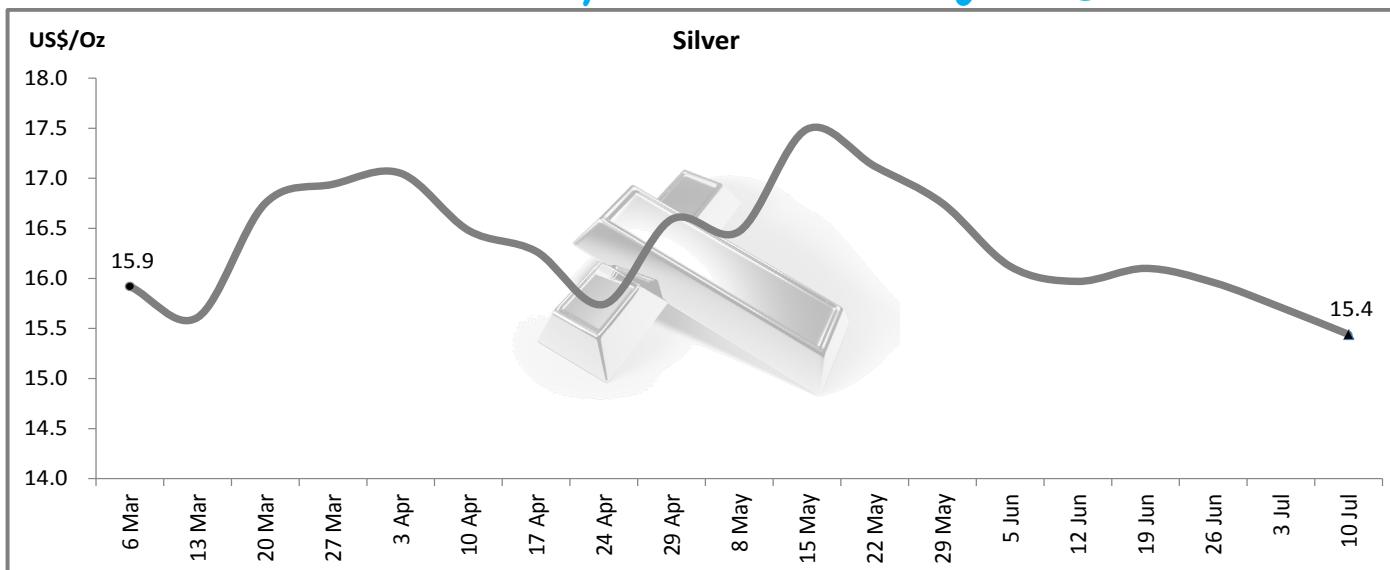


Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

## Gold Prices, 6 March - 10 July 2015

Source : [http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold\\_price\\_chart/](http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/)

## Silver Prices, 6 March - 10 July 2015

Source : <http://www.hardassetsalliance.com/charts/silver-price/usd/oz>

# Commodity Prices



Commodity	Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	Raw Sugar (per MT)	Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	Coal (per MT)	Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)
10 July 2015 (US\$)	53.3	648.5	265.8	1,451.0	2,195.2	45.0	270 (high) 250 (low)
% change*	↓ 6.3	↓ 2.0	↑ 0.9	↓ 3.2	↓ 0.6	↑ 0.2	unchanged unchanged
2014 <sup>i</sup>	54.6 - 107.6	823.3	352.3	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0
2013 <sup>j</sup>	88.1 - 108.6	805.5	361.6	2,390.8	1,933.1	..	485.6

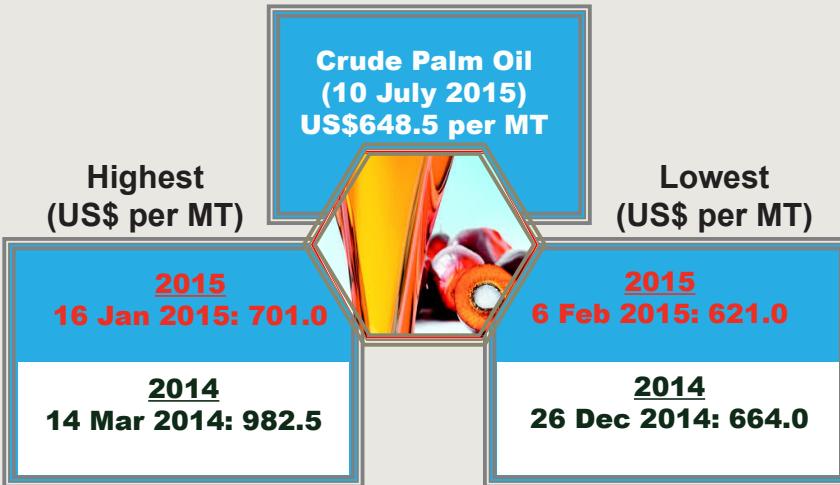
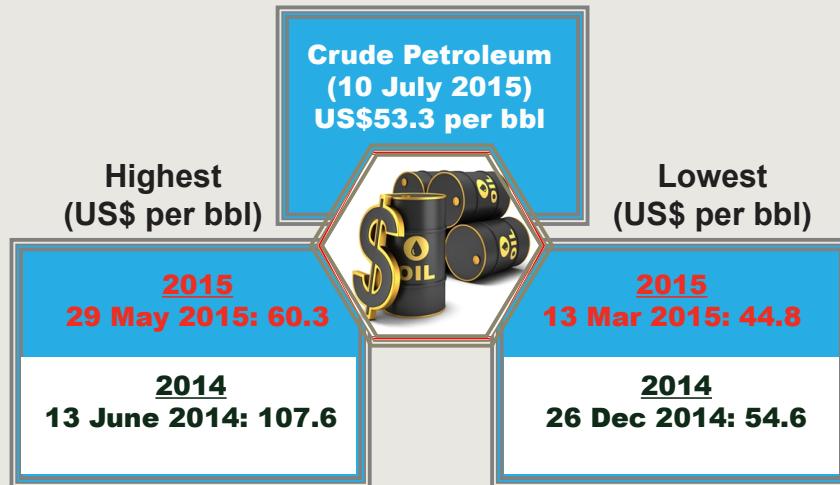
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

\* Refer to % change from the previous week's price

i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

## Highest and Lowest Prices, 2014/2015

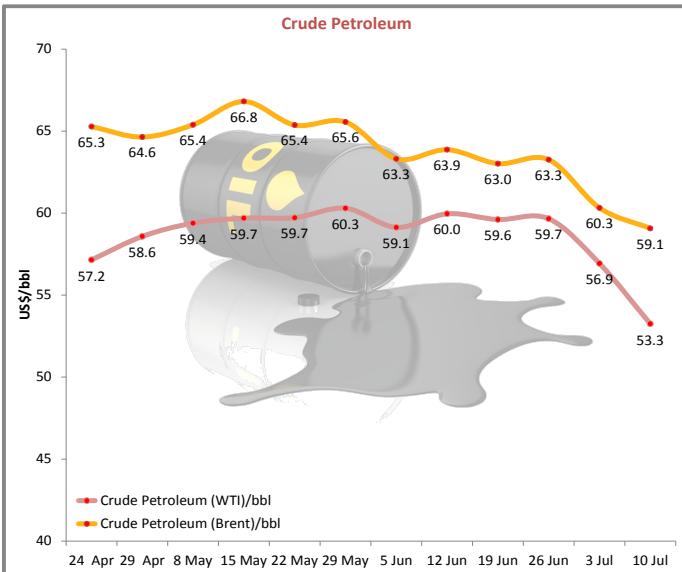
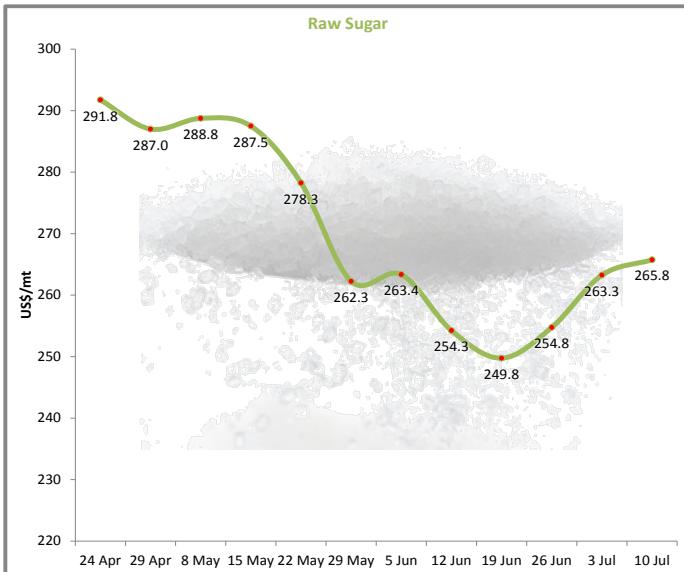
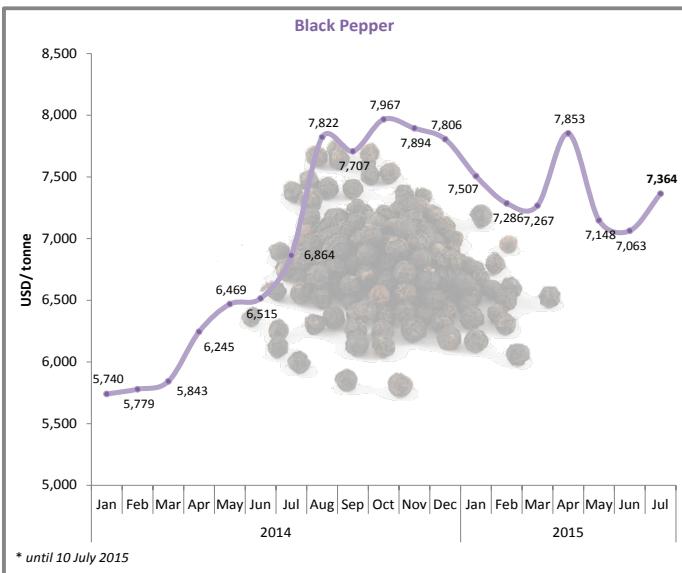
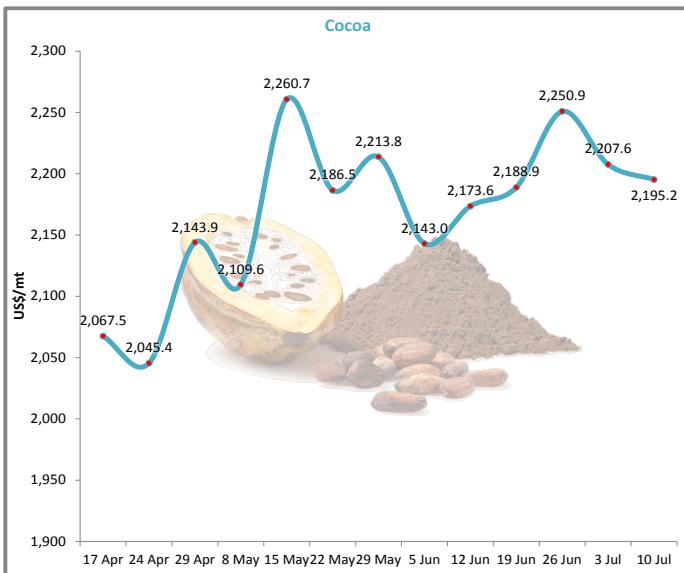
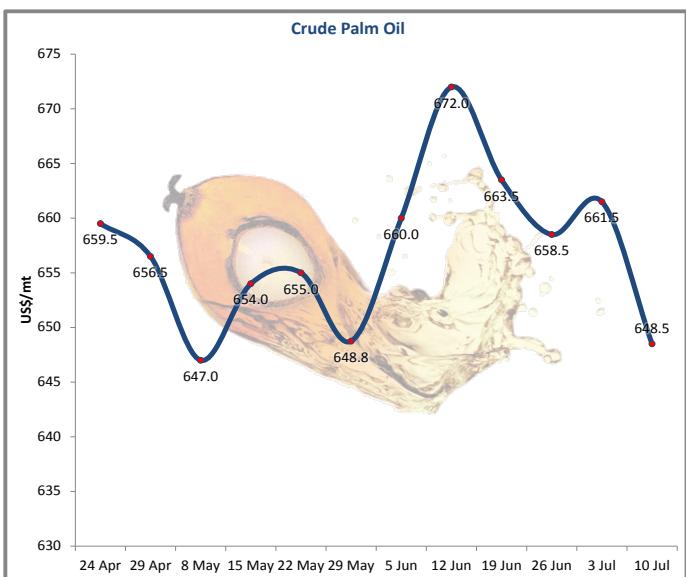


## Average Domestic Prices, 3 July 2015



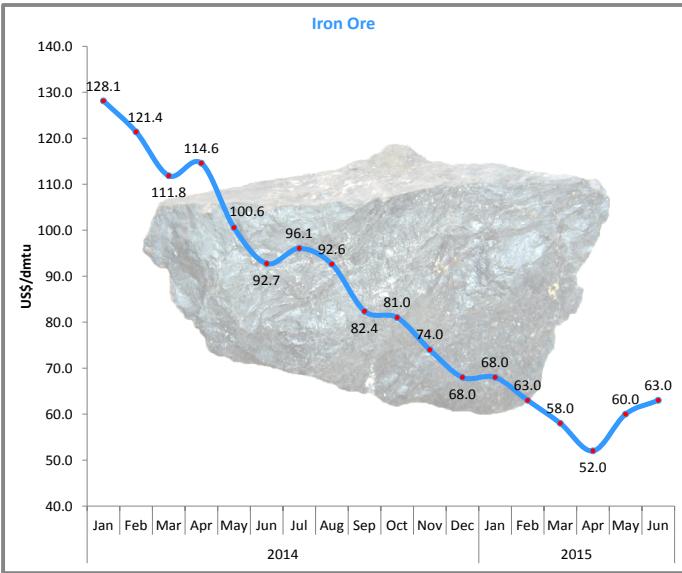
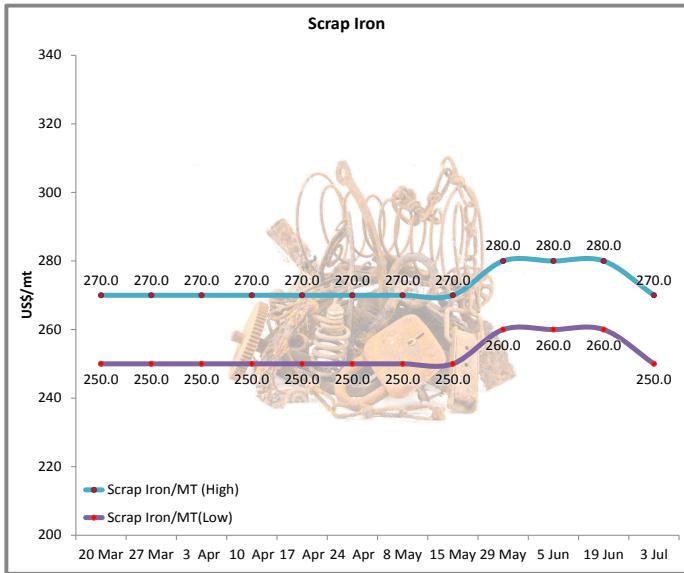
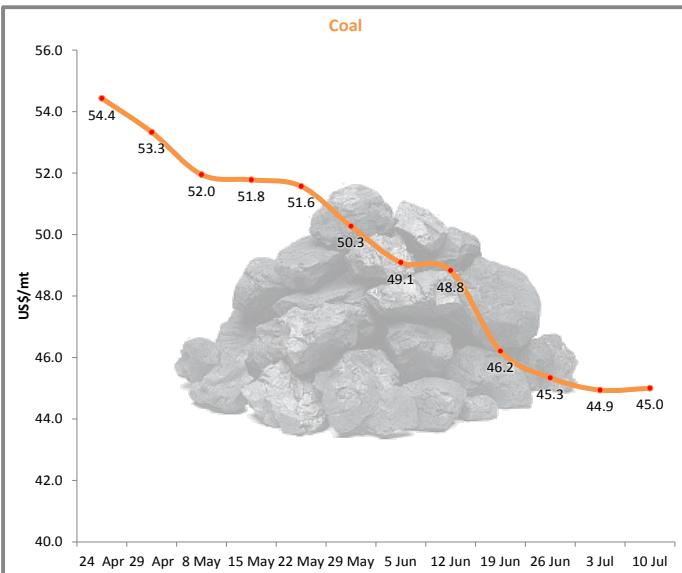
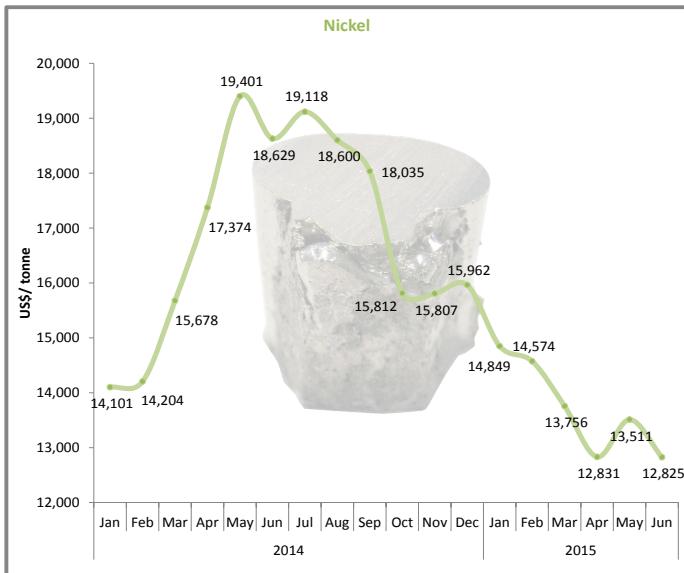
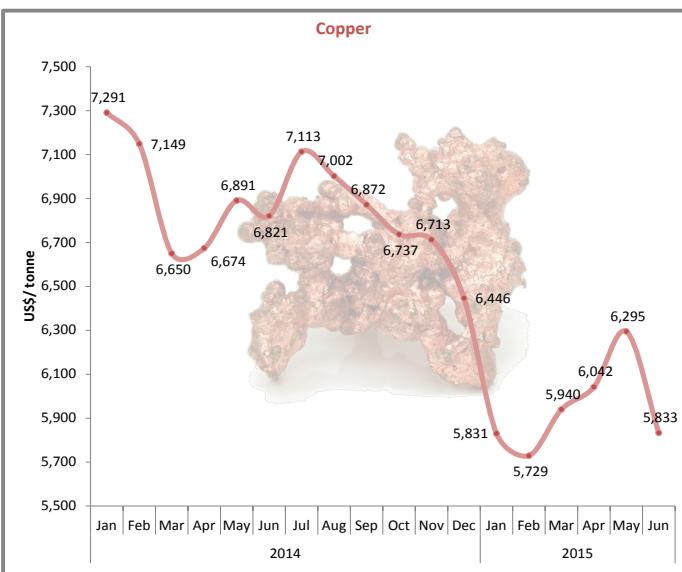
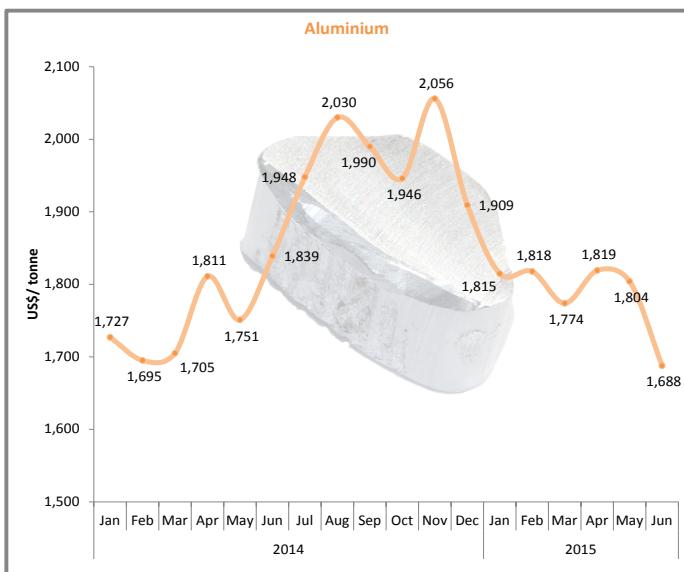
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.

# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.

# SUCCESS STORY



## ALAM MARITIM RESOURCE BERHAD

Alam Martitim Resource Berhad ('AMRB') business commenced in 1998 when Alam Maritim (M) Sdn Bhd, a wholly owned subsidiary of AMRB first started its operation as a ship operator and manager for third party offshore support vessels in Asian countries.



### Core Business:

Alam Maritim Resource Berhad ('AMRB') is an investment holding company with subsidiaries mainly involved in:-

- Provision of marine transportation support services
- Marine construction-related services
- Subsea engineering & offshore pipeline installation
- Designing, manufacturing and operating of Remotely operated Vehicle (ROV) Services
- Ship repair and maintenance services to the upstream in oil and gas industry

### KEY CLIENTS & PROJECTS

Country	Client(s)	Project Name and Summary of Work Scope
Malaysia	PCSB	Provision of offshore Support Vessel for Drilling Contract
Malaysia	PCSB	Provision of Offshore Support Vessel for Petronas - Carigali Peninsular Malaysia Operations
Malaysia	PCSB	Provision of Offshore Support Vessel for Petronas Carigali - SKO & SBO
Malaysia	PCSB	Transportation, Installation and Pre-Commissioning
Malaysia	EMEPMI	Provision of Offshore Support Vessel for Drilling Contract

### Contact US:

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# MITI Programme

**Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP),  
12 - 13 July 2015 at Renaissance Hotel Kuala Lumpur**



THE REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)  
INTERSESSIONAL MINISTERIAL MEETING AND RELATED MEETINGS  
12-13 July 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



# Majlis Agihan Bubur Lambuk di Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, 9 Julai 2015



## Program Walkabout YB Menteri di Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC) Kota Bharu Kelantan, 11 Julai 2015



# Majlis Berbuka Puasa Peringkat Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Jeli Kelantan Bersama YB Menteri, 8 Julai 2015



## Majlis Penyampaian Baju Raya Kepada Pelatih Pemulihan Dalam Komuniti (PDK) Oleh YB Menteri di Kubang Kerian Kelantan, 12 Julai 2015





## Comments & Suggestions

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